

Colours from Plants

An activity of "Painting with Plant Pigments".

Read "Painting with plant pigments (page 18, *What's Up* May 2023). The writer mentions extracting pigments from plants.

1a) Here is one method of extracting pigments:

Colors of Nature: Extracting Natural pigments from plants

➤ <https://youtu.be/XtwyeamFkBQ> (Alhibe Farm, 8 April 2020)

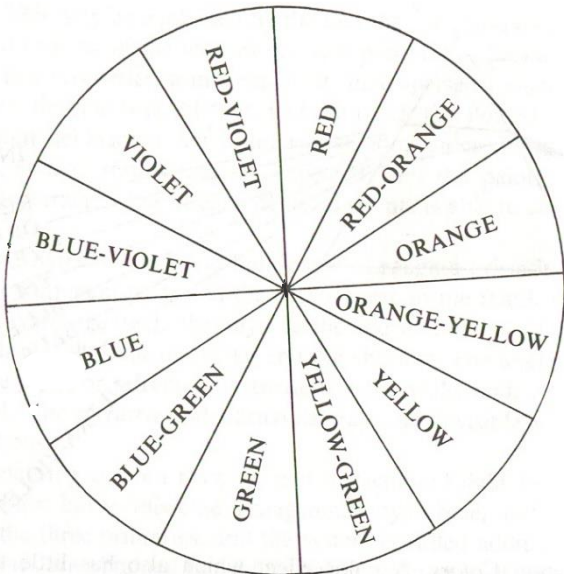
1b) Using some of the suggested plants, vegetables or fruits below, make your own palette of natural colours for painting!

Colour	Flowers, Vegetables, Fruit
Red	Beets, pomegranate, hibiscus, rose petals, cherries, tomato, rhubarb
Orange	Carrots, turmeric, paprika, dahlia
Yellow	Saffron, chamomile, marigold, sage, turmeric, celery, bay leaves
Green	Spinach, peppermint, sage, leafy greens
Blue	Blue Pea flower, blueberry, red cabbage (and baking soda), iris,
Purple	Blackberry, blueberry, hibiscus, purple grapes, plums
Pink	Rose petals, raspberries, strawberries, lavender, avocados,
Brown	Onion skin, beetroot, fennel, geranium, used tea bags, coffee
Black	Oregano, blackberry, black beans

2a) Red, blue, and yellow are PRIMARY colours. These colours cannot be created by mixing other colours together. On the following page, fill in the PRIMARY colours on the colour wheel.

2b) Orange, purple, and green are SECONDARY colours. Mix two primary colours to get secondary colours (e.g. red + yellow = orange). On the following page, fill in the SECONDARY colours on the colour wheel.

2c) When you mix a primary colour with a secondary colour, you get a TERTIARY colour. There are six TERTIARY colours: red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, blue-purple, and red-purple. On the following page, fill in the TERTIARY colours on the colour wheel.

	<p>The Colour Wheel</p> <p>The colour wheel is an important tool for artists and designers because it helps them understand the relationships between different colours. For instance, colours that are located next to each other on the colour wheel (analogous colours) often look good together, while colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel (complementary colours) create a high contrast effect.</p>
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3a) A colour palette is a set of colours used in a design or artwork. Here are some:

Colour Palette	What it is	Test colours here
Monochromatic	Use different shades and <u>tints of a single colour</u> to create this palette. E.g. light blue, medium blue, dark blue.	
Analogous	Use colours that are <u>next to each other</u> on the colour wheel. E.g. yellow-orange, orange, and red-orange.	
Complementary	Use colours that are <u>opposite each other</u> on the colour wheel. E.g. red and green.	
Triadic	Use <u>three colours that are equally spaced</u> on the colour wheel. E.g. red, blue, and yellow; or green-yellow, blue-purple, and red-orange.	
Tetradic	Use <u>four colours that are equally spaced</u> on the colour wheel. E.g. red, yellow-green, blue-green, and purple	
Split-complementary	Use <u>a base colour and two colours that are adjacent to its complementary colour</u> on the colour wheel. E.g. base colour: blue, two other colours: orange-yellow and red-orange.	

3b) Create a piece of art using only one repeated shape (e.g. circles/ squares/ triangles) and one type of colour palette (e.g. monochromatic/ analogous/ complementary and so on.).